L2 ANSWER 7 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:365733 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:260492
TITLE: cGMP-dependent protein kinase expression restores contractile function in cultured vascular smooth muscle cells
AUTHOR(S): Brophy, Colleen M.; Woodrum, David A.; Pollock, Jennifer; Dickinson, Mary; Komalavilas, Padmini; Cornwell, Trudy L.; Lincoln, Thomas M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Bioengineering, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Vascular Research (2002), 39(2), 95-103
CODEN: JVREE9; ISSN: 1018-1172
PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Vascular diseases, such as atherosclerosis and restenosis following angioplasty or transplantation, are due to abnormal vascular smooth muscle growth and gene expression. The smooth muscle cells (SMC) in response to injury lose their contractile function, become highly proliferative and synthesize and secrete extracellular matrix proteins. Similar changes in the phenotypic properties of vascular SMC occur during in vitro culture. In this report, the authors examined whether restoration of the expression of the major receptor protein for nitric oxide (NO) signaling in smooth muscle, the guanosine 3':5' cyclic monophosphate (cGMP)-dependent protein kinase (PKG), reestablished contractile function to cultured rat aortic SMC. Contractile function was monitored using the silicone polymer wrinkle assay used previously to determine contractility in cultured mesangial cells. Noncontractile rat aortic smooth muscle cells transfected with the cDNA encoding the type I isoform of PKG, but not those transfected with empty vector, formed discreet wrinkles on the substratum in response to serum indicative of contraction. Treatment of the PKG-expressing SMC with sodium nitroprusside (SNP), an NO donor, and with cGMP analogs, or with the adenylyl cyclase activator, forskolin, and with adenosine 3':5' cyclic monophosphate (cAMP) analogs reduced wrinkling. The expression of a major PKG substrate protein involved in smooth muscle relaxation, heat shock-related protein-20 (HSP20), was also reestablished in PKG-expressing SMC. Treatment of the PKG-expressing SMC with nitroprusside resulted in phosphorylation of HSP20. Collectively, these results indicate that PKG expression is important to establish contractility to SMC in culture.
REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:290802 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:298472
TITLE: Treatment of skin with adenosine or adenosine analogs
INVENTOR(S): Dobson, James G., Jr.; Ethier, Michael F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Massachusetts, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000024365	A1	20000504	WO 1999-US25020	19991026

W: AU, CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

CA 2347979	AA	20000504	CA 1999-2347979	19991026
AU 2000012310	A5	20000515	AU 2000-12310	19991026
EP 1126812	A1	20010829	EP 1999-970915	19991026
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002528400	T2	20020903	JP 2000-577976	19991026
US 6423327	B1	20020723	US 2000-672348	20000928
US 2003044439	A1	20030306	US 2002-184810	20020628
US 6645513	B2	20031111		
US 2004071749	A1	20040415	US 2003-680370	20031007
US 2006240056	A1	20061026	US 2006-473512	20060623
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-179006	A 19981026
			WO 1999-US25020	W 19991026
			US 2000-672348	A1 20000928
			US 2002-184810	A1 20020628
			US 2003-680370	A1 20031007

AB Methods for enhancing the condition of non-diseased skin by application of compns. containing adenosine or an adenosine analog, are disclosed. Also disclosed are methods for increasing DNA synthesis or protein synthesis in dermal cells, and methods for increasing dermal cell size, by application of compns. containing adenosine.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:61938 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:61938
TITLE: Skin creams containing protein complexes and dimethylsilanoyl hyaluronate complex
INVENTOR(S): Mausner, Jack
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chanel, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5254331	A	19931019	US 1991-758768	19910912
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-758768	19910912

AB A skin cream contains (1) a protein complex comprising serum proteins and hydrolyzed animal proteins 5.1-6.9; (2) a protein-amino acid-vitamin-nucleotide complex comprising propylene glycol, serum proteins, niacinamide, water, adenosine phosphate, and arginine 3.4-4.6; and (3) dimethylsilanoyl hyaluronate complex 5.10-6.9%. The cream improves skin firmness and elasticity, counteracts skin dryness, and prevents skin wrinkles.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:102447 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:102447
TITLE: Fate of ADPG-alpha-glucan glucosyltransferase during amylolytic corrosion of starch granules, and its relation to starch granule structure
AUTHOR(S): Chandorkar, Kashinath R.; Badenhuizen, N. P.
SOURCE: Cereal Chemistry (1967), 44(1), 27-38
CODEN: CECHAF; ISSN: 0009-0352
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Adenosine diphosphoglucose-α-glucan glucosyltransferase (I) and amylose were measured at various stages of germination in wrinkled and smooth pea, barley, and corn, and in the juice of the

corn endosperm. Small pieces of germinated wrinkled pea cotyledons and potato tubers were studied with an electron microscope. The activity of I was determined in bean and tobacco leaf juice of plants germinated in the dark, and of starved green plants (kept in the dark until starch disappeared). Amylose and activity of I decreased during germination, but there was no increase of activity of I in corn juice. The initial level of I was higher in wrinkled pea than in smooth pea. Starved green plants lost activity of I, and new I appeared when the plants were reexposed to light. Results indicate that protein of I is an integral part of starch granule structure. Electron microscope studies showed a correlation between granule structure and changes in I activity.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:81849 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:81849
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:15994e-i
TITLE: Cytochemical localization of adenosinetriphosphatase (ATPase) in ova of mammals and its relation to their morphogenetic organization
AUTHOR(S): Dalcq, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Brussels, Belg.
SOURCE: Bull. Acad. Roy. Med. Belg. (1959), 24, 825-98
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. CA 54, 12306i. -The ova of mice, rats, rabbits, and moles were examd, in all stages from oocyte to blastocyst. ATPase activity was detected by modified methods of Padykula and Herman (CA 49, 11040a, 11060a) and of Kossa-Barger (cf. Mulnard, CA 52, 15681g). A Na barbital-Ca++cysteine medium at pH 9.4 was used, with adenosine triphosphate (ATP) as substrate. The ova were treated with AgNO3 which formed Ag3PO4 with the liberated inorg. P. The Ag3PO4 was then decomposed with ultraviolet radiation to form grains of Ag. Enzyme-inhibition tests were done with Salyrgan. Specificity of the ATPase activity depended upon comparison with appropriate controls and upon the effects of the inhibitor. It is probable that the observed phenomena were actually enzymic and the result of an alkaline ATPase. Extracellular change was indicated by a precipitate of Ca3(PO4)2 on the cell surface; this was partly inhibited by Salyrgan. For detection of intracellular ATPase activity the method was improved by brief pretreatment of the ova with AgNO3. Nonincubated ova revealed a subcortical layer of pos. granules. Mitochondria were clearly pos. only in rat oocytes. The enzyme was detected during interkinetic periods in the intranucleolar vesicles, in granules in the nucleoplasm, along the nuclear membrane, and in expelled nucleoli. The mitotic apparatus was entirely neg. Chromosomes were neg. in presence of ATP and cysteine but become pos. after incubation with cysteine alone. The formation of furrows and wrinkles on the cell surface suggests that the cortical ATPase might be a contractile protein analogous to myosin. 62 references.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 14 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002272281 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12011581
TITLE: cGMP-dependent protein kinase expression restores contractile function in cultured vascular smooth muscle cells.
AUTHOR: Brophy Colleen M; Woodrum David A; Pollock Jennifer; Dickinson Mary; Komalavilas Padmini; Cornwell Trudy L; Lincoln Thomas M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Bioengineering, Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: HL53426 (NHLBI)
HL58027 (NHLBI)
SOURCE: Journal of vascular research, (2002 Mar-Apr) Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 95-103.
Journal code: 9206092. ISSN: 1018-1172.

PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200206
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 May 2002
Last Updated on STN: 19 Jun 2002
Entered Medline: 18 Jun 2002

AB Vascular diseases, such as atherosclerosis and restenosis following angioplasty or transplantation, are due to abnormal vascular smooth muscle growth and gene expression. The smooth muscle cells (SMC) in response to injury lose their contractile function, become highly proliferative and synthesize and secrete extracellular matrix proteins. Similar changes in the phenotypic properties of vascular SMC occur during in vitro culture. In this report, we examined whether restoration of the expression of the major receptor protein for nitric oxide (NO) signaling in smooth muscle, the guanosine 3':5' cyclic monophosphate (cGMP)-dependent protein kinase (PKG), reestablished contractile function to cultured rat aortic SMC. Contractile function was monitored using the silicone polymer wrinkle assay used previously to determine contractility in cultured mesangial cells. Noncontractile rat aortic smooth muscle cells transfected with the cDNA encoding the type I isoform of PKG, but not those transfected with empty vector, formed discreet wrinkles on the substratum in response to serum indicative of contraction. Treatment of the PKG-expressing SMC with sodium nitroprusside (SNP), an NO donor, and with cGMP analogs, or with the adenylyl cyclase activator, forskolin, and with adenosine 3':5' cyclic monophosphate (cAMP) analogs reduced wrinkling. The expression of a major PKG substrate protein involved in smooth muscle relaxation, heat shock-related protein-20 (HSP20), was also reestablished in PKG-expressing SMC. Treatment of the PKG-expressing SMC with nitroprusside resulted in phosphorylation of HSP20. Collectively, these results indicate that PKG expression is important to establish contractility to SMC in culture.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 14 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998079944 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9418721
TITLE: Adenosine-induced relaxation of cultured bovine retinal pericytes.
AUTHOR: Matsugi T; Chen Q; Anderson D R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology, Bascom Palmer Eye Institute, University of Miami School of Medicine, Florida, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: R01 EY 10465 (NEI)
R01 EY 9713 (NEI)
SOURCE: Investigative ophthalmology & visual science, (1997 Dec) Vol. 38, No. 13, pp. 2695-701.
Journal code: 7703701. ISSN: 0146-0404.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199801
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Jan 1998
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1998
Entered Medline: 12 Jan 1998

AB PURPOSE: To investigate the effect of adenosine on the contractile tone of cultured bovine retinal pericytes. METHODS: Changes in the contractile tone were quantified as the changes in the summed length of wrinkles induced by pericytes on the silicone surface on which the cells were grown. RESULTS: Adenosine at 10(-9) M had no effect. In the range of 10(-8) to 10(-4) M, adenosine caused relaxation of pericytes in a concentration-dependent manner. Complete relaxation was induced by 10(-5) M to 10(-4) M adenosine

. The concentration of adenosine that produced 50% relaxation was 3 x 10(-7) M. At all concentrations, relaxation began within 1 minute, reached the maximum within 5 to 10 minutes, and persisted for at least 30 minutes. After a washout of 3 x 10(-7) M adenosine, the reduced contractile tone recovered to the original level in 10 minutes. The adenosine-induced relaxation (3 x 10(-7) M) was completely abolished in the presence of 8-phenyl theophylline (10(-5) M), a nonselective adenosine receptor antagonist. The selective A1 receptor antagonist 8-cyclopentyl-1,3-dipropylxanthine (DPCPX) at 10(-6) M did not reduce the effect of adenosine (3 x 10(-7) M). Conversely, the selective A2 receptor antagonist CP-66,713 at 10(-8) M partially inhibited (and at 10(-7) M, completely inhibited) the relaxation induced by adenosine (3 x 10(-7) M). The adenosine receptor antagonists-8-phenyl theophylline (10(-5) M), DPCPX (10(-6) M), and CP-66,713 (10(-7) M) by themselves had no effect on the contractile tone of pericytes. CONCLUSIONS: Adenosine causes relaxation of pericytes through the activation of the adenosine A2 receptor. Adenosine, which accumulates under ischemic conditions, may help to regulate local capillary blood flow.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 14 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91362237 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1653549
TITLE: Mercury-arc photolysis: a method for examining second messenger regulation of endothelial cell monolayer integrity.
AUTHOR: Patton W F; Alexander J S; Dodge A B; Patton R J; Hechtman H B; Shepro D
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, Boston University, Massachusetts 02215.
CONTRACT NUMBER: GM24891 (NIGMS)
HBL16714 (NHLBI)
HBL33104 (NHLBI)
SOURCE: Analytical biochemistry, (1991 Jul) Vol. 196, No. 1, pp. 31-8.
Journal code: 0370535. ISSN: 0003-2697.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199110
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Oct 1991
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 4 Oct 1991

AB Cell-cell apposition in bovine pulmonary endothelial cell monolayers was modulated by inducing transient increases in intracellular adenosine 3':5'-cyclic monophosphate (cAMP) and 1,4,5-inositol triphosphate (IP3). This was accomplished by mercury-arc flash photolysis of o-nitrobenzyl derivatives of the second messengers (caged compounds). Second messenger release by the mercury-arc lamp was determined by radioimmunoassay of cAMP to have a t1/2 of approximately 8 min. Each second messenger induced the phosphorylation of a distinct subset of cytoskeletal proteins; however, both IP3 and cAMP increased vimentin phosphorylation. Actin isoform patterns were not altered by the second messengers. Intracellular pulses of IP3 in pulmonary endothelial cells caused disruption of endothelial monolayer integrity as determined by phase-contrast microscopy and by visualization of actin stress fibers with rhodamine-phalloidin. Intracellular pulses of cAMP increased cell-cell contact, cell surface area, and apposition. IP3 appeared to have its greatest effect on the actin peripheral band. In silicone rubber contractility assays this agent caused contraction of pulmonary microvascular endothelial cells as visualized by an increase in wrinkles beneath the cells. On the other hand, cAMP appeared to effect both the peripheral band and centralized actin domains. Caged cAMP

caused relaxation of endothelial cells as visualized by a disappearance of wrinkles beneath the cells.

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:956839 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:341822
TITLE: Emulsified solid foundation composition capable of displaying excellent wrinkle alleviation efficacy while stably containing a wrinkle improving substance that is generally unstable or poorly soluble
INVENTOR(S): Park, Byeong Gyu; Son, Hong Ha; Han, Jong Sub
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lg Household & Health Care Ltd., S. Korea
SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Korean
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2005087063	A	20050831	KR 2004-12270	20040224
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 2004-12270	20040224

AB To provide an emulsified solid foundation composition which is not only excellent in stability, but also is very excellent in wrinkle alleviation efficacy by cutting off contact of a wrinkle alleviation substance with external air or moisture. An emulsified solid foundation composition comprises: 0.1 to 2% of a winkle alleviation substance; 1 to 6% of an emulsifier selected from the group consisting of lecithin, hydrogenated lecithin and a mixture thereof; 1 to 30% of a water phase component; 20 to 60% of an oil phase component; 20 to 50% of a pigment; 0.1 to 10% of acrylate/dimethicone copolymer; and 0.1 to 6% of sorbitan oleate based on the total weight of the composition, wherein the winkle alleviation substance comprises one or more selected from the group consisting of polyethoxylated retinamide, ursolic acid, vitamin A or its derivs., dipalmitoyl hydroxyproline, kinetin and adenosine, wherein an auxiliary emulsifier selected from the group consisting of a nonionic surfactant, an anionic surfactant and a mixture thereof is addnl. added to the emulsifier in a weight ratio of 1/30 to 1/10.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:48840 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:134694
TITLE: Radical scavengers, tyrosinase inhibitors, and cosmetics containing them
INVENTOR(S): Tokiwa, Yutaka; Raku, Takao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science & Technology, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006016343	A2	20060119	JP 2004-196348	20040702
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-196348	20040702

AB Title cosmetics, useful for treatment of wrinkle and skin pigmentation, contain (A) ≥1 radical scavengers chosen from cholecalciferol, vanillic acid, resorcinol, vanillyl alc., maltol, naringenin, anthranilic acid, capsaicin, bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl) sulfide, 2,6-bis[(2-hydroxymethylphenyl)methyl]-4-methylphenol, α,α'-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,4-diisopropylbenzene, coumaric acid, and barbituric acid, or (B) ≥1 tyrosinase chosen from

pyrogallol, resorcinol, naringin, naringenin, riboflavin, testosterone, (iso)menthol, pyridoxine, 4,6-dihydroxy-5-nitropyrimidine, aminobenzoic acid, (di)hydroxybenzoic acid, phenethyl alc., uridine, adenosine , guanosine, chlorogenic acid, 4-chromanol, barbituric acid, 3,6-dihydroxybenzonorbornene, caffeine acid, coumaric acid, esculin, 5-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, β-cholestanol, and nicotinic acid as active ingredients. Thus, cholecalciferol at 100 mM showed 26% radical scavenging activity by DPPH method.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1073646 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:372843
TITLE: Anti-wrinkle cosmetics containing an HMG-CoA-reductase inhibitor
INVENTOR(S): Fagot, Dominique; Portes, Pascal
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 23 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2868309	A1	20051007	FR 2004-50653	20040402
FR 2868309	B1	20060526		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2004-50653 20040402

AB The invention relates to the use of an effective quantity of at least an inhibitor of the prenylation of the RhoA protein activator of Rho-A kinases, as antiwrinkle agent. The aforementioned inhibitor is an inhibitor of HMG-CoA-reductase intended to prevent and/or treat the facial wrinkles. A capsule contained mevastatin 40 and manganese gluconate 40 μg, soya oil 40, wheat germ oil 85, soya lecithin 2, natural tocopherols 3, and vitamin C 50 mg.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:492123 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:47743
TITLE: Article in the form of a water-soluble film
INVENTOR(S): Legendre, Jean Yves
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 16 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2863167	A1	20050610	FR 2003-51002	20031208

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2003-51002 20031208

AB An article for application of a cosmetic product on face, such as make-up or skin care comprises a nonwater-soluble support film and a water-soluble polymer film. The film is easily solubilized when it is put in contact with an aqueous composition The soluble film contained hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 10, glycerol 5, D-panthenol 2, adenosine 0.15, magnesium sulfate 0.05, and water q.s. 50 g. The composition is used for the treatment of wrinkles around the eyes.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:432751 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:11974
TITLE: Cosmetic composition comprising adenosine and salts of magnesium and potassium
INVENTOR(S): Galey, Jean Baptiste; Hirt, Jean Pascal
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 18 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2847470	A1	20040528	FR 2002-14829	20021126
FR 2847470	B1	20041231		
EP 1428522	A1	20040616	EP 2003-292552	20031014
EP 1428522	B1	20060927		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
AT 340554	E	20061015	AT 2003-292552	20031014

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2002-14829 A 20021126
AB A cosmetic method to reduce the wrinkles of the face and/or relax the skin, comprises topical application of a composition containing adenosine and at least a magnesium and a potassium salt on the skin. A cosmetic composition contained adenosine 0.10, magnesium sulfate 0.05, dipotassium glycrrhizinate 0.05, stearic acid 3.00, a mixture of glyceryl mono-stearate and polyethylene glycol stearate 2.50, polyethylene glycol stearate 1.00, cyclopentadimethylsiloxane 10.00, excipients 3.00, vegetable oils 7.00, synthetic oil 6.00, preservative 1.20, polyoxyethylene methoxy dimethylsiloxane (16 EO) 1.00, silicone gum 0.20, acrylic copolymer in inverse emulsion (Simulgel 600) 1.700, stearyl alc. 1.00, and water q.s. 100%.
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:432750 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:11973
TITLE: Use of adenosine or its analogue in cosmetics for smoothing wrinkles
INVENTOR(S): Galey, Jean Baptiste
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 17 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2847469	A1	20040528	FR 2002-14828	20021126
FR 2847469	B1	20060407		
EP 1424064	A1	20040602	EP 2003-292633	20031022
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2004146474	A1	20040729	US 2003-701495	20031106

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2002-14828 A 20021126
US 2002-432634P P 20021212

AB A cosmetic method to reduce the wrinkles of the face and/or relax the skin, comprises topical application of a composition containing, adenosine or its analogs on the skin. A cosmetic composition contained adenosine 0.10, stearic acid 3.00, a mixture of glyceryl mono-stearate and polyethylene glycol stearate 2.50, polyethylene glycol stearate 1.00, cyclopentadimethylsiloxane 10.00, excipients 3.00, vegetable oils 7.00, synthetic oil 6.00, preservative 1.20, polyoxyethylene methoxy dimethylsiloxane (16 EO) 1.00, silicone gum 0.20, acrylic copolymer in inverse emulsion (Simulgel 600) 1.700, stearyl alc. 1.00, and water q.s. 100%.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:134464 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:134464
TITLE: Involvement of the 3' side of the anticodon loop of yeast tRNATyr in messenger-free binding to ribosomes. An electron-spin resonance study
AUTHOR(S): Weygand-Durasevic, Ivana; Nothig-Laslo, Vesna; Kucan, Zeljko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Univ. Zagreb, Zagreb, YU-41000, Yugoslavia
SOURCE: European Journal of Biochemistry (1984), 139(3), 541-5
CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB ESR spectra of a nitroxide spin-label attached to the N6-isopentenyl adenosine residue 37 of yeast tRNATyr were measured in complexes of deacylated tRNATyr with Escherichia coli ribosomes. A Scatchard plot, obtained in the absence of mRNA, indicated strong binding with an association constant of 1 + 10-7 M-1, suggesting P-site binding. The ESR spectrum of free tRNATyr, characteristic of a rapidly tumbling nitroxide, changes to a spectrum with extensively broadened lines in the ribosome-tRNA complex. The original spectrum can be restored upon long incubation of the complex with an excess of extraneous tRNA. ESR spectra suggest that the spin-label motion is drastically perturbed, though not completely blocked, in the ribosome-tRNATyr complex. Since ESR spectra of a spin-label attached to the opposite, i.e., 5', side of the anticodon loop are only slightly perturbed by the messenger-free binding to ribosomes, as previously determined, it is concluded that the 2 sides of the anticodon loop face entirely different environments when bound to the P site, the 3' side being oriented towards the surface of the ribosome, and the other side towards its environment or a large cavity.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:27417 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:27417
TITLE: Intermolecular orientations of adenosine 5'-monophosphate in aqueous solution as studied by fast Fourier transform proton NMR spectroscopy
AUTHOR(S): Evans, Frederick E.; Sarma, Ramaswamy H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., State Univ. New York, Albany, NY, USA
SOURCE: Biopolymers (1974), 13(10), 2117-32
CODEN: BIPMAA; ISSN: 0006-3525
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB PMR spectra of AMP were taken in the concentration range of 0.001-2.2M. The concentration profiles of all the nonexchangeable protons were determined The data for AMP was compared to those of adenine, adenosine, and poly(A). Theor. computed isoshielding lines of the adenine moiety were used to qual. predict a preferred stacking geometry of AMP in aqueous solution AMP at pH 8 formed multistacked aggregates at high concentration levels and a preferred orientation was such that the bases were aligned face to back with considerable, though <100%, base overlap; and the ribose moieties of adjacent mols. were near one another with the phosphate groups well separated Mn(II) binding studies showed that the stacks were not restricted to 1 unique orientation type. Base-stacking orientations in the solid state may in some cases be considerably different from that in aqueous solution caused in part by numerous H bonding differences, and this was the case for base-stacked adenosine. In the case of AMP the stacking orientations between the solid and liquid states are also different, except in this comparison the solid-state structure carries a pos. charge.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE on STN
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AB Because of the probable role of HIV-infected monocyte/macrophages in the pathogenesis and progression of AIDS, it is essential that antiretroviral therapy address viral replication in cells of this lineage. Several dideoxynucleosides have been shown to have potent in vitro and, in the case of 3'-azido-2',3'-dideoxythymidine (AZT) and 2',3'-dideoxycytidine (ddC), in vivo activity against HIV. However, because these compounds must be phosphorylated (activated) in target cells, and because monocyte/macrophages may have levels of kinases that differ from those in lymphocytes, we investigated the capacity of these drugs to suppress HIV replication in monocyte/macrophages using HIV-1/HTLV-IIIBa-L (a monocytotropic isolate). In the present study, we observed that HTLV-IIIBa-L replication in fresh human peripheral blood monocyte/macrophages was suppressed by each of three dideoxynucleosides: 3'-azido-2',3'-dideoxythymidine (AZT), 2',3'-dideoxycytidine (ddC), and 2',3'-dideoxyadenosine (ddA). Similar results were observed in 5-d-cultured monocyte/macrophages, although higher concentrations of the drugs were required. We then studied the metabolism of AZT and ddC in such cells. The phosphorylation of ddC to a triphosphate moiety was somewhat decreased in monocyte/macrophages as compared with H9 T cells. On the other hand, the phosphorylation of AZT in monocyte/macrophages was markedly decreased to 25% or less of the level in T cells. However, when we examined the level of the normal endogenous 2'-deoxynucleoside triphosphate pools, which compete with 2',3'-dideoxynucleoside triphosphate for viral reverse transcriptase, we found that the level of 2'-deoxycytidine-triphosphate (dCTP) was six- to eightfold reduced, and that of 2'-deoxythymidine-triphosphate (dTTP) was only a small fraction of that found in T cell lines. These results suggest that the ratio of dideoxynucleoside triphosphate to normal deoxynucleoside triphosphate is a crucial factor in determining the antiviral activity of dideoxynucleosides in HIV target cells, and that the lower levels of dTTP may account for the antiretroviral activity of AZT in the face of inefficient phosphorylation of this compound.